



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Principal School Medical Officer

A. W. HAY

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

1972



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Annual Report
1972
Medical Officer of Health

TO THE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND
EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1972. The population of the town has increased slightly from 63,860 to its present mid-year population of 64,340. Although a modest increase, this only brings the population to almost the same level as it was in the year 1903. The birth rate stands at the lowest it has been for the past 10 years, its continuing decline being in accordance with the national trend and obviously associated with the increased availability of family planning services.

The main cause of death was disease of the heart and circulation (including coronary thrombosis), which caused more than half the total deaths in the County Borough. 481 deaths came under this heading out of a total of all deaths of 875. The second commonest cause of death was cancer, which continues to rise—cancer of the lung being one of the most important. 46 deaths occurred from cancer of the lung and of these, 38 were males. I have pointed out frequently in the past that it is accepted that this is a disease linked with cigarette smoking habits.

Infectious disease notifications were very low with the exception of measles, but we are continuing with a campaign of vaccination against this disease, which should reduce the incidence in the next few years.

Preparations for the reorganisation of the Health Service continued during the year, and senior members of the staff attended courses on integration, and the Cumbria Joint Liaison Committee began a series of meetings. They also set up sub-committees and project groups to study the various services affected by reorganisation. Both myself and the Chief Clerk became members of the Joint Liaison Committee and a number of its working groups. Although this took up a fair amount of working time, valuable information on existing services was collated for the new Health Authority, and some problems highlighted for their consideration. I was seconded to the Manchester Regional Hospital Board Headquarters for three weeks in April to attend meetings of their various committees, and to visit hospitals in the Manchester area to discuss problems of hospital administration. I also attended a one week course on management and integration at Brindle Lodge, near Manchester, which was also arranged by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. I would like to express my appreciation to the Board for making these services available to local authority Health Department staff, as well as their own officers.

This will probably be the last full Annual Report which will be produced, prior to reorganisation of the Health Service in 1974. After that date, the office of Medical Officer of Health will cease to exist. I am therefore the last holder of this office, which has existed since the year 1872, when the first Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Joseph Allison, was appointed. In this period of 100 years there have only been ten Medical Officers of Health in Barrow-in-Furness. The population at the time of Dr. Allison's appointment was only 18,911, and the diseases which caused suffering among the population at that time were very different from those which cause concern today.

We have records of the first written report of the Medical Officer of Health in 1883, which reveals that most deaths were caused by the epidemic infectious diseases; the main single cause of death at that time was measles, which was the cause of 100 deaths in children under the age of 5 years. Indeed, of the 980 deaths which were recorded, 315 were children under 1 year of age. Although the population is now many times larger, only 19 deaths occurred in infants during last year, and these were mostly due to congenital defects and not infections.

In the year 1883 the Medical Officer of Health reported that 113 persons had died from tuberculous diseases, and 39 from enteric fever, and it is interesting to see that 29 deaths in infants were ascribed to teething. These would no doubt also be caused by various forms of infection.

Expectation of life at birth has increased from 50 years at the time of the first Medical Officer of Health, to over 70 years at the present time. It is gratifying to think that preventive medicine has played its part in these improvements in community health.

From 1974 when the post of Medical Officer of Health ceases, most of us will become Community Physicians, and the Medical Officer of Health will be one of a team of professional health workers who will be responsible directly to the new Area Health Authority for the planning and management of the Health Services. It will be strange not to prepare reports for the Health Committee and bring my problems to them, and I have very mixed feelings at losing this very close working relationship with a committee which has always given me their utmost support. I wish to thank the Chairman, Alderman G. R. Atkinson, in particular for the constant encouragement which has been offered to me in developing the Health Services of the District.

I would end by paying a tribute to the staff of the Health Department, who have continued with efficient and loyal service in spite of apprehensions about their future. With the reorganisation of the Health Service, some will undoubtedly stay where they are and do much the same as they have done in the past, but others will move to different posts and some will retire. I would like to wish them well in the future.

We all speculate about the future from 1974 onwards, and it is difficult to foresee the complete structure of the reorganised Health Service. All we can say is that it will be very different, and can only hope that it will be better.

I have the honour to be,
 Madam and Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,
 A. W. HAY,

Medical Officer of Health &
 Principal School Medical Officer.

Mayor: Councillor E. Woodburn
 Deputy Mayor: Councillor E. Marston

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman G. R. Atkinson
 Vice-Chairman: Councillor I. Benn

Alderman E. Trescatheric	Councillor C. R. Rainford
Councillor G. W. Allewell	Councillor E. Marston
Councillor A. T. B. Mason	Dr. I. S. J. Crosbie
Councillor G. Shields	Dr. C. Wilson

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman E. Trescatheric
 Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. C. Harkins

Alderman G. R. Atkinson	Councillor E. Marston
Alderman J. L. Jackson	Councillor A. T. B. Mason
Alderman F. J. Longstaffe	Councillor Mrs. A. L. Shuttleworth
Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.	Councillor F. J. Walker
Alderman C. W. Ward	Rev. L. Cafferty
Councillor I. Benn	Rev. N. Jefferys
Councillor K. B. Gallagher	Rev. G. Angus Rudd
Councillor G. E. Hartshorn	

STAFF

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer & Port Medical Officer	A. W. Hay, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Port Medical Officer	J. M. Simpson, M.B., B.S.
Principal School Dental Officer	D. J. Harrison, B.D.S.
Dental Officer	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
„ „	F. D. Thomas, B.D.S.
Consultant Child Psychiatrist	Dr. D. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.Psych.
Child Psychologist	Mr. D. Sinclair, M.A.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon	R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Chest Physician	J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon	G. T. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Consultant Venereologist	J. F. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon	Mr. R. Dowie, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Public Analyst	G. H. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Additional Public Analyst	A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	J. Shanks, a.b.c. (retired 2.6.72) J. W. McGarry, a.b.c. (appointed 1.5.72)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	R. L. Cooke, a.b.c. (appointed 15.6.72)
Abattoir and Auction Mart Superintendent	A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d.
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection	P. Thistlethwaite, a. (appointed 8.8.72)
District Public Health Inspectors	J. D. Frankland, a.b.c. J. O. Baxter, a.b.c. D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a.
Physiotherapist	Miss M. King, n.
Audiology Technician	Mrs. J. Hughes, h.
Ambulance Officer	W. Chapman
NURSING STAFF	
Director of Nursing Services	Miss H. M. White, f.h.j.k.
Nursing Officer	Miss T. G. Pollard, f.h.j.
„ „	Miss E. M. Jackson, f.h.k.
Health Visitors	Miss A. W. Cant, h.j. Mrs. K. J. Russell, h.j. (appointed 4.4.72) Miss S. Scott, f.h.j. (resigned 8.4.72) Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss J. Lindop, h.j.k. Miss P. C. Thompson, f.h.j. Mrs. H. J. Bibby, f.h.j.k. Miss S. B. White, f.h.i.j.m. (resigned 30.6.72) Mrs. R. Maguire, f.h.j.k. (resigned 30.9.72) Mrs. B. Ridgway, f.h.j. Mrs. E. S. A. Wright, f.h. (appointed 25.9.72)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor	....	....	Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j.
District Nursing Sisters	....	....	Mrs. D. M. Eachus, h.k. Mrs. C. Raine, h.k. Mrs. F. Topping, h.r.u. (part-time) Mrs. M. Newsham, h.k. Mrs. W. M. Davey, h.k. Mrs. M. J. Cringle, h.f. (retired 8.4.72) Mrs. M. Liddell, h.k. (part-time) Mrs. A. N. Li, h.u. Mrs. C. Stewart, h. (part-time) Mrs. E. Ashley, h. (appointed 1.4.72)
Male District Nurses	...	..	Mr. G. N. Lomas, h.j.s.u. Mr. R. M. Furzeland, h.k.
District Nurses	....	....	Mrs. K. Ducker, g.u. (resigned 29.2.72) Mrs. J. Devlin, g.u. Mrs. J. Hunter, g. (part-time) (appointed 14.8.72) Mrs. J. A. Dogar, g.n. (appointed 1.4.72) Mrs. M. Davies, g.n. (appointed 14.8.72)
Nursing Auxiliaries	....	....	Mrs. H. Allan (appointed 19.6.72) Mrs. J. Anderson (appointed 10.7.72)
School/Clinic Nurses	....	....	Mrs. J. M. Bolton, h. Mrs. J. Kenny, h.q. Mrs. M. J. Tyson, h. Mrs. V. M. Rayner, h. Mrs. M. Riley, h.f. Mrs. M. Atkinson, h. Mrs. E. J. Smith, h. Mrs. E. Knott, h.
Midwives	....	....	Miss G. M. Fytche, f.g. (retired 8.4.72) Miss G. M. Moore, f.h. Miss M. Knight, f.h. Mrs. D. Williams, f.g. Mrs. G. A. Robey, f.h. Mrs. D. J. McGroarty, f.h.k.
Chief Clerk	....	....	Mr. K. P. Lees
Senior Clerk	....	....	Miss M. Buchanan
Senior Clerk, School Health	....	....	Mrs. K. Atkinson

CODING

- a. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. and S.I.E./P.H.I.E. Joint Board, or Diploma of the P.H.I. Examination Board.
- b. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Meat and Food Inspection).
- c. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Smoke Inspection).
- d. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Sanitary Science).
- e. Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland).
- f. State Certified Midwife.
- g. State Enrolled Nurse.
- h. State Registered Nurse.
- i. State Registered Fever Nurse.
- j. Health Visitor's Certificate.
- k. Queen's Nurse.
- m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
- n. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
- q. Ophthalmic Certificate.
- r. British Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
- s. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.
- u. District Nursing Certificate.

Section 1

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1972

Area	11,003 acres		
Population (Census 1971)	64,034		
Population (mid 1972)	64,340		
Rateable Value	£2,226,940		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£21,377		
No. of dwellinghouses	22,847		
	1971	1972	England & Wales 1972
DEATHS	792	875	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.40	13.60	12.1
Death Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	12.20	13.32	
LIVE BIRTHS	1077	1012	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.86	15.73	14.8
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	17.70	16.51	
STILLBIRTHS	19	15	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births	17.34	14.60	12.0
Total live and stillbirths	1096	1027	
NO. OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS	106	102	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births	99.35	100.78	86.0
INFANT DEATHS	15	19	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	13.93	18.77	17.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.42	18.60	17.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	9.43	20.40	21.0
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (FIRST 4 WEEKS) PER 1,000 TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	8.36	14.82	11.5
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days)	7.43	10.86	10.0
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days)	0.93	3.95	
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months)	5.57	3.95	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	24.63	25.32	21.7
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	9.84	9.68	
MATERNAL DEATHS (INCLUDING ABORTIONS)	—	—	111
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births	—	—	0.15
*Area Comparability Factor	Deaths 0.98	0.98	1.00
do.	Births 1.05	1.05	1.00

POPULATION TRENDS

1963	...	65,310	1968	...	63,720
1964	...	65,180	1969	...	63,460
1965	...	64,600	1970	...	63,510
1966	...	64,610	1971	...	63,860
1967	...	64,650	1972	...	64,340

The age-sex structure of the population is approximately as follows:—

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

	%	
0—4 years	7.7	4,954
5—9 years	7.1	4,568
10—14 years	8.4	5,405
Males 15—44	19.1	12,289
Females 15—44	19.5	12,546
Males 45—64	12.8	8,235
Females 45—59	10.2	6,563
Males 65 and over	4.9	3,153
Females 60 and over	10.3	6,627

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
1. Diseases of Circulatory System	481	7.759
2. Coronary Thrombosis (included in 1)	267	4.150
3. All Cancers	171	2.660
4. Cancer of the lung (included in 3)	46	0.715
5. Diseases of Respiratory System	105	1.632
6. Pneumonia } (included in 5)	60	0.932
7. Bronchitis }	36	0.560

The 267 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows:—

Age Groups	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	—	—	13	40	51	54	158
Female	—	1	2	12	32	62	109

The distribution of 46 deaths from lung cancer was as follows:—

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	—	10	8	13	7	38
Female	—	3	2	1	2	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS

						Totals			
						Male	Female	1972	1971
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	1	137
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	140	133	273	23
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....				3	3	6	3
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	1	2
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Infective Jaundice	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	—
						145	142	287	170

Section 2

General Public Health

PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

This Unit was used 6 times during the year for the disinfection of clothing and bedding from infested households. Additionally, ambulance blankets are disinfected from time to time.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The facilities provided for the School Health Service can be extended to children of pre-school age.

WATER

Mr. H. C. Postlethwaite, the Engineer and Manager of the Furness Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information:—

“The water supply to all parts of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

The following is a summary of the bacteriological examination of samples:—

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Thorncliffe Road Borehole	Schneider Road Borehole	Distribution System
	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated	Raw	Raw	
Satisfactory	51	45	—	53	16	17	103
Unsatisfactory (With E. Coli)	—	5	—	7	1	—	27
	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	(1)
Total	51	50	—	60	17	17	130

Chemical analyses of the raw water has been carried out on 12 occasions and of the treated water on 9 occasions. In each case the Analyst reports that the water is suitable for a public supply. Additional special examinations have been made from time to time in order to investigate complaints of taste or to make a check on samples giving unsatisfactory results. Exact information upon the fluoride content is not available but some years ago all supplies were tested and in each case only a trace could be detected.

Before treatment the surface supplies which are soft have a plumbo solvent action and this is corrected by the addition of lime to a level recommended by the Authority's Consultant Analyst.

The raw water entering Poaka Beck Reservoir continues to be tested weekly in order to maintain a continual check upon pollution by farmyard drainage.

All the dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied by water; there are no supplies by standpipe.

During the period under review certain unsatisfactory samples were investigated, and it was found that the water in the Board's mains was of excellent quality, thus the defect causing unsatisfactory results was either in the tap or in the handling of the sample.

The Duddon supply new treatment plant has been in operation during the year, including the primary screening and chlorine and lime plant. The micro screening plant has been in operation only intermittently."

The following reports of analytical examinations relate to samples obtained from the various sources.

1. Sample of treated water from River Duddon Supply, taken at Schneider Road.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

pH value	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.3
										Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Chlorine as chlorides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	trace
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.1
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.05
Total hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Non-carbonate hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Carbonate hardness	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Lead	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Less than	0.02
Copper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Less than	0.02
Iron	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.15
Appearance and Colour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Less than	5° Hazen
Smell and Taste	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	none

REPORT : This water is bacteriologically highly satisfactory. The water is organically pure and highly satisfactory for Public Supply.

2. Sample taken from Thorncliffe Road Borehole.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

pH value	8.1
	Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	150
Chlorine as chlorides	17
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.04
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.04
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.25
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	0.85
Total hardness	120
Non-carbonate hardness	55
Carbonate hardness	65
Lead	0.02
Copper	0.03
Iron	0.15
Appearance and Colour	Less than 5° Hazen
Smell and Taste	satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	—

REPORT : The above results are typical of the Thorncliffe Road water—a good quality raw water.

3. Sample of treated water from Poaka Beck supply, taken at Monks Croft.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

pH value	7.8
	Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	115
Chlorine as chlorides	15
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.05
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	0.10
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.45
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C.)	1.0
Total hardness	75
Non-carbonate hardness	40
Carbonate hardness	35
Lead	Less than 0.02
Copper	Less than 0.02
Iron	0.1
Appearance and Colour	Less than 5° Hazen
Smell and Taste	satisfactory
Residual free chlorine	none

REPORT : This is a good quality water, both chemically and bacteriologically.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Coutts, for the following contribution:

1. RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY 1970

I am glad to be able to report that the length of Mill Beck just north of the Gas Works is now showing considerable benefit from the sewer works constructed in 1968/69. There is no evidence of the pollution that existed before the Dalton Sewer was renewed.

2. BARROW PAPER MILLS

The closure of the Barrow Paper Mills has brought about a reduction of the pollution load reaching the section of Mill Beck south of the Gas Works and consequently a reduction of the pollution load reaching Walney Channel.

3. NEW SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

The Council appointed a firm of Consulting Engineers during 1972 to carry out the proposals submitted in my Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Report, and their work of investigation and design of new schemes has already begun.

4. OLD SEWERS

The increasing age of many of the town's sewers is becoming more apparent with the number of collapses which occur in the area. The most obvious and inconvenient of these during 1971/72 was in Ramsden Street near the junction with Rawlinson Street. The complete renewal of further lengths of old sewers in the town is programmed for the coming year.

5. PALACE NOOK SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

So that the effluent standard laid down by the Lancashire River Authority could continue to be achieved at this Works it became necessary during the year to introduce dosing with Alum. The additional sludge removed as a consequence of this procedure reduces the pollution load reaching the Channel.

6. STANK VILLAGE

Following complaints from residents in Stank Village, representations were made to Dalton U.D.C. and these have brought about a proposal for a scheme of sewerage at Newton in that Authority's area. The village of Newton was located as the source of the pollution reaching the streams in Stank.

7. WALNEY TANKS

A scheme has been designed to reduce the volume of sewage sludge reaching the Channel from the various sewage tanks on Walney. This should come into operation during February/March, 1973.

8. SEWER JETTING EQUIPMENT

During 1971/72 my Department purchased Mobile Sewer Jetting apparatus costing approximately £9,000. The routine work of this equipment helps prevent blockages building up in main sewers. It can also be used in most cases of blockages in local sewers when they occur and this use avoids the inconvenience of excavating down to sewer level in the highway to remove the blockage.

9. REORGANISATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REORGANISATION OF WATER AND SEWAGE SERVICES.

The Government's proposals for the reorganisation of water and sewage services are not proceeding as rapidly as the general Reorganisation of Local Government. It seems likely therefore, that the responsibilities for sewerage and sewage treatment will remain with the District Authorities for some time after Local Government Reorganisation in April, 1974.

The urgent needs of the town for new sewerage and sewage treatment have been covered by the Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Report to the Council and the major discussions which have taken place with the Department of the Environment and the Lancashire River Authority on technical and financing aspects of the work. The period of design has now commenced, although it will be a number of years before the full benefit of these proposals is felt. Vigilance is still needed throughout the town to locate incipient failures of old sewers and remedy defects before the service to the public is interrupted.

Section 3

Provision of Health Services for the Area

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Mortality

22 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 19 cases, giving a rate of 18.77.

Of the 19 deaths, 11 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 25.32, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. Of the remaining 8 deaths, 4 occurred between one and four weeks and 4 between the ages of four weeks and a year.

The causes of infant deaths were :—

	1972	1971
Congenital Heart Disease	1	1
Congenital Malformations	4	3
Prematurity	8	3
Broncho-pneumonia	2	2
Viral pneumonia	—	2
Acute Tracheo Bronchitis	—	1
Respiratory Distress	2	—
Asphyxia	1	1
Hepatitis	—	1
Cerebral Anoxia	—	1
Intracranial Birth Injury	1	—
	19	15

Live Births

1,012 live births were registered compared with 1,077 last year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Year	Registered Births		Infant Deaths		Still-births		Neonatal Deaths		Early Neonatal Deaths		Late Neonatal Deaths		Post-Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1963	1130	18.17	28	24.78	17	14.82	20	17.70	19	16.81	1	0.88	8	7.08	36	31.39
1964	1188	19.13	20	16.83	26	21.42	16	13.47	14	11.78	2	1.68	4	3.37	40	32.95
1965	1098	17.84	25	22.76	17	15.24	17	15.48	17	15.48	-	-	8	7.28	34	30.49
1966	1150	18.67	17	14.78	19	16.25	10	8.69	10	8.69	-	-	7	6.08	29	24.80
1967	1088	17.66	11	10.11	16	14.49	8	7.35	8	7.35	-	-	3	2.75	24	21.73
1968	1031	17.80	26	24.05	15	13.68	16	14.80	14	12.95	2	1.85	10	9.25	29	26.45
1969	1011	16.72	13	12.85	14	13.65	8	7.91	8	7.91	-	-	5	4.94	22	21.31
1970	1032	17.05	18	17.43	17	16.20	12	11.62	11	10.66	1	0.96	6	5.81	28	26.69
1971	1077	17.70	15	13.93	19	17.34	9	8.36	8	7.43	1	0.93	6	5.57	27	24.63
1972	1012	16.51	19	18.77	15	14.60	15	14.82	11	10.86	4	3.95	4	3.95	26	25.32

* Adjusted by Area Comparability Factor.

WELFARE CLINICS

Infant Welfare Clinic sessions were held at the following places and times:

THE CENTRAL CLINIC, ABBEY ROAD

Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

THE MOBILE CLINIC

Barrow Island	....	Monday, 9.30 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
Matlock Road	....	Monday, 2.0 p.m. — 4.0 p.m.
Bedford Street	....	Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. — 11.45 a.m.
Cambridge Street	....	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. — 4.0 p.m., Thursday, 10.0 a.m. — 11.45 a.m.
Ormsgill	....	Thursday, 2.0 p.m. — 4.0 p.m.
Dane Avenue	....	Friday, 2.0 p.m. — 3.30 p.m.
Earnsie Bay	....	First Friday in each month, 10.0 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
Rampside	....	Third Friday in each month, 10.0 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
Christ Church Hall, Beacon Hill	....	Tuesday, 2.0 p.m. — 4.0 p.m.
Community Centre, Central Drive	....	Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. — 4.0 p.m., Friday, 2.0 p.m. — 4.0 p.m.

The average daily attendances at the Welfare Centre were 35.6 per session, and at the Mobile Clinic, the Community Centre and Beacon Hill, they were 21.6, 39.9 and 19.2 respectively.

The numbers of attendances at Clinics during the past 6 years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Number of Children Attending	Number of Attendances
1967	2,812	20,890
1968	2,399	19,202
1969	2,009	17,545
1970	2,351	19,342
1971	2,017	19,311
1972	2,063	18,083

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 76 premature infants were born alive. Of 75 born in hospital, 7 died within the first week and 2 within 28 days, and the remaining 66 survived. The baby born at home was transferred to hospital and died within the first week.

Miss T. G. Pollard, Nursing Officer, visited all premature babies and also attended the Premature Baby Clinic, conducted by the Consultant Paediatrician at North Lonsdale Hospital.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES AND CHILDREN AT RISK OF HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS

The design of the birth notification cards provides for the reporting of details of congenital defects which are apparent at birth. This scheme has been in operation for some years and serves a very useful purpose.

A scheme on similar lines is run whereby domiciliary and hospital midwives notify the Department of certain specified conditions, the presence of which it is considered could have an adverse effect on the physical and mental development of the child.

The reporting and registering of children with congenital defects and children who are at risk of handicapping conditions has obvious advantages. They are closely observed from birth by the medical and health visiting staff, and any variation from normal progress and development can be detected early. There is then time for observation, assessment and treatment, if necessary, of each child before a decision is taken near the age of 5 years, as to his educational requirements. If, in some cases, a physical handicap remains, provision for their education must be planned.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 102 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 100·78 per 1,000 live births. Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women.

WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

Welfare Food Shops managed by the Health Department are situated in the town centre, and also at Walney Clinic, Central Drive.

Ministry Welfare Foods are available on sale to expectant and nursing mothers and their young children, and to handicapped children.

NATIONAL DRIED MILK At 20p per packet	As an alternative to liquid milk.
ORANGE JUICE At 7½p per bottle (Discontinued March, 1972)	Obtainable for children up to the age of five years and one month, for expectant mothers and for handicapped children.
VITAMIN A, D & C DROPS At 5p per bottle	For children up to the age of five years and one month.
VITAMIN A, D & C TABLETS At 6p per packet	For expectant mothers and for 30 weeks after their baby is born.

The shop also carries a large and varied stock of proprietary infant foods which are available to any mother whose infant, as shown by the clinic card, regularly attends the Welfare Clinic, and has been to one within four weeks.

Expectant and nursing mothers attending the maternity hospital and Local Authority Clinics can also purchase proprietary foods on production of a recognised card from the clinic concerned.

TABLE OF WELFARE FOODS ISSUED IN THE SHOP

Year	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets	Vitamin A, D & C Drops Replacing Cod Liver Oil
1963	10,349	16,267	1,749	968	
1964	8,755	16,594	1,759	999	
1965	8,767	16,681	1,571	1,002	
1966	6,557	17,385	1,336	1,047	
1967	5,306	18,188	1,379	1,059	
1968	5,427	16,718	1,361	953	
1969	4,567	16,524	1,184	1,023	
1970	4,051	17,649	992	1,316	
1971	3,438	17,703	347	1,004	1,573
1972	4,024	2,308	NIL	625	1,840
		/Discontinued/			

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £4,178.04 in the year, and of Ministry foods, to £901.13.

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year, 135 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 16 expectant and nursing mothers and 406 children under 5 were examined, and 10 mothers and 270 children completed courses of treatment during the year.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, and the work is carried out by local mechanics.

The x-ray machine at the Dental Clinic has continued to be very useful and it has not been necessary to refer any patients to the X-Ray Department at North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tables show the work done:—

	No. of fillings	Teeth extracted	General Anaes- thetics	Patients X-Rayed	Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains	Teeth other- wise conserved	Course of treatment completed
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	33	5	1	2	7	—	10
Children Under 5	554	146	70	1	8	70	270

DENTURES		
Patients Supplied Full Upper or Full Lower	Patients Supplied Others	Number of Dentures Supplied
—	—	—

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

54 children made 107 attendances and 19 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions:—

Errors of refraction	....	....	....	....	....	14
Congenital abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	4
Disorders of ocular motility	....	....	....	....	....	26
Post-operative squints under observation	....	....	....	....	....	5
Nothing abnormal detected	....	....	....	....	....	5

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

27 children made 38 attendances at the 9 clinics held.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Miss M. King, Physiotherapist, has contributed the following two items:—

During 1972, 65 school children and 43 pre-school children were referred to the physiotherapy clinics held at the Welfare Centre and the Walney Community Centre. Most of these children were referred for exercises and advice on footwear because of minor problems concerning feet and/or knees. Of these, 2 children required strapping and attended the clinic weekly for this.

Only 4 school children were referred for ultra-violet treatment for acne. Each child attended a full course of 12 treatments and showed improvement after the course.

A small number of children attended for exercises to improve their general posture and gait. The total number of treatments in these clinics were as follows:

School Children	....	....	418
Pre-school Children	....	....	320

Roa Island School was visited weekly during the school term. Here 12 children are receiving treatment and a total of 237 treatments were carried out.

A few home visits were made by the Physiotherapist, usually to sort out a problem regarding equipment or aids to facilitate management at home.

HIGH CARLEY CEREBRAL PALSY UNIT.

There are now 40 patients attending for physiotherapy at this clinic. Extending the Thursday morning clinic until 3.0 p.m. has enabled children urgently requiring treatment to attend more frequently.

A Wheelchair Clinic was arranged for a Monday morning at High Carley, when a technical officer from the Department of Health and Social Security attended. A number of chairs which needed alterations or renewal were inspected. This clinic proved so successful it was decided to hold one every six months. Six of the High Carley Sessions were attended by Dr. Morris and Mr. Qazi.

Two 3-day courses were attended by the Physiotherapist early in 1972. Both these courses which were as follows, were found very helpful.

- (1) Introductory course on Cerebral Palsy held by Dr. and Mrs. Bobath.
- (2) Spina Bifida course held in Birmingham. The Annual Congress of Physiotherapy was held in Durham during September and was attended by the Physiotherapist.

FAMILY PLANNING

Clinics continued to be held in the Authority's Welfare Centre every Wednesday morning and evening. The Branch Medical Officer in Charge and a nurse are in attendance at each session, and the facilities offered include advice, treatment and supplies.

The following information has been extracted from the Branch Annual Return which has been kindly supplied by the Clinic Secretary:—

Number of sessions held	....	....	....	....	....	143
Number of new patients	....	....	....	....	....	344
Number of transfers	....	....	....	....	....	34
Total number of patients (first visits this year)						717
Total number of Cytological smears taken	....					429

NURSING SERVICES

Miss H. M. White, Director of Nursing Services, has contributed the following commentaries on the Nursing Services:—

The year 1972 saw a change in the structure of the Nursing Services. In April the Mayston staff structure was implemented. The personnel remained the same and were assimilated into the structure.

All the administrative staff attended management courses during the year and the Director of Nursing Services spent several days at the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

Several members of the staff attended Integration courses and an exchange system of observation was commenced between hospital and community staff.

During the year the Nursing Officer (District Nursing) has acted as liaison with the Diabetic Clinic and with the Paediatrician for the care of diabetic children.

Liaison for the care of premature babies and tuberculosis continues.

Plans are being made for a member of the District Nursing Staff to be seconded for hospital liaison work in the new year.

During the year the last school of Pupil Nurses took their integrated training. Three pupils took the examination and gained the N.D.N.(E) Certificate.

The 1969 Syllabus of the General Nursing Council was implemented during the year and three sets of students took the Community Option. These schemes are all helping the nursing staff in hospital and the community to become more aware of each other's fields of work. It is hoped that this will continue as we prepare for an integrated service in 1974.

A system of staff appraisals has been carried out during the year and this has encouraged staff to give more thought to their future career structure and to become more aware of the need for job satisfaction.

Several long serving members of the staff have retired during the year. These were Miss Fytche (District Midwife), Miss S. Scott and Miss S. B. White, (Health Visitors) and Mrs. Cringle (District Nursing Sister). We thank them for their long and loyal service.

District Nursing

The attachment scheme has continued satisfactorily except during the early part of the year when several members of the staff were on sick leave and relief was difficult.

The establishment was increased to one State Enrolled Nurse and two Auxiliaries. This has helped with the increase of work. A further review will be necessary in the near future, as the staff are working to full capacity to maintain the service.

The number of visits increased by 3,000 during the year, to a total of 42,003.

Patients were referred by:—

Carried forward from 1971	....	376
General Practitioners	.... ....	665
Health Visitors	.... ....	6
Social Services	.... ....	27
Applied	.... ....	26
Hospitals	.... ....	481
		1581

Health Visiting

Two long-serving Health Visitors retired during the year. Their posts were filled, but one of the part-time Health Visitors left and was not replaced.

An extra part-time Clinic Orderly was appointed and has been a help with clinics, records, etc.

It has still been necessary to depend on the services of School/Clinic Nurses and the whole staff have worked well to maintain the services.

The attachment scheme continues to serve a useful purpose but a good deal of work remains to be done in this field.

The Mother's Club continues and has had a successful year.

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

Total number of cases	4757
Children born in 1972	1025
Children born in 1967 to 1971	2787
Elderly persons	473
Other persons visited	237
Other households visited	235

Midwifery

There was yet another decrease in the number of home confinements and it was not necessary to replace Miss Fytche when she retired in April. There has been no increase in the number of 48 hour discharges from Risedale Maternity Hospital.

Ante-natal Clinics are still being held in the surgeries and the numbers fluctuate with individual doctors. An integrated service will need to be discussed in the near future.

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

SMALLPOX :

The following smallpox vaccinations were carried out; those for the previous year are shown for comparison. In accordance with national policy, routine smallpox vaccination was discontinued from August, 1971.

	1972		1971	
	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations
Under 1 year	3	—	—	—
1 year	15	—	236	—
2—4 years	5	2	17	1
5—15 years	5	9	7	13
16 years and over	6	3	42	108
Totals	34	14	302	122

During 1972, 11 persons were vaccinated under clinic arrangements ; 23 vaccinations and 14 re-vaccinations were carried out by general practitioners.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, MEASLES, POLIOMYELITIS AND RUBELLA

The Department's immunisation schedule is as follows:—

Commencing at 6 months of age	Immunisation against Diphtheria/ Tetanus/Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis (1st dose)
at 8 months	2nd dose
at 14 months	3rd dose
Commencing at 16 months	Measles Vaccination
at 5 years	Diphtheria/Tetanus and Poliomyelitis reinforcing dose
at 13 years	B.C.G. Vaccine against Tuberculosis
between 11 and 13 years	Rubella
at 15 years	Tetanus toxoid and Poliomyelitis vaccine.

The following table shows the total immunisations carried out:—

Immunised Against	Local Authority Clinics	North Lonsdale Hospital	General Practitioners	Total
Diphtheria	775	—	152	927
Reinforcing doses	960	—	96	1056
Whooping Cough	679	—	144	823
Reinforcing doses	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	779	—	154	933
Reinforcing doses	1262	26*	100	1388
Poliomyelitis	796	—	148	944
Reinforcing doses	1391	—	90	1481
Measles	559	—	105	664
Rubella	351	—	7	358

* Excluding adults

The following table shows percentages provided by the Department of Health and Social Security.

	Children born in 1970 who were vaccinated by 31/12/72		
	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
England & Wales	79%	81%	80%
Barrow-in-Furness	76%	77%	78%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Details of Calls, Mileages, etc. are given below. The first table also shows comparative figures for each of the last three years, and for earlier years at five-yearly intervals. The tremendous increases in the numbers of calls and the total mileages are clearly portrayed.

Year	Calls	Mileage
1950	8,097	74,495
1955	13,552	80,689
1960	17,506	101,415
1965	34,129	129,605
1970	53,726	152,197
1971	62,834	168,087
1972	66,742	181,758

TYPE OF CALL

AMBULANCES

Removals (out of town)	340
Removals (local)	15,306
Emergencies	2,540
Services not required	458
Maternity	293
Mental Health	29
George Hastwell Special School	160
Malicious Calls	9
Centenary Welfare Centre	93
False Alarm—Good Intent	4
	19,232

SITTING CASE CAR

Removals (out of town)	530
Removals (local)	118
Mental Health	66
Emergencies	6
Services not required	10
Centenary Welfare Centre	4
Malicious	1
	735

PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Removals (out of town)	98
Removals (local)	14,445
Emergencies	94
Services not required	691
Mental Health	25
George Hastwell Special School	10,387
Maternity	1
Centenary Welfare Centre	196
Adult Residential Training Centre	9,371
	35,308

DUAL PURPOSE CARRIER

Removals (local)	1,025
George Hastwell Special School— Special Minding Unit	4,159
Services not required	36
Centenary Welfare Centre	6,059
Adult Residential Training Centre	186
Emergencies	2
	11,467

TOTAL CALLS : 66,742

TOTAL MILEAGE : 181,758

4 calls were passed to other authorities.

208 calls involved transport from home address to the Central Railway Station, and then by rail to out-of-town hospitals.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Sitting cases	52,915
Stretcher cases	13,658

DETAILS OF THE FLEET ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Make	Type	Reg. No.	Horse/P Capacity	No. Seats/ Stretchers	Year	Mileage	Condition
Morris	Amb.	BEO 262 C	24	2	1965	87,706	Fair
Austin	Amb.	DEO 328 D	24	2	1966	140,824	Fair
Austin	Amb.	DEO 624 E	3993	2	1967	96,642	Fair
Austin	Amb.	EEO 938 F	3993	2	1967	60,571	Fair
Ford Ford	Mini Bus Mini Bus	DEO 50 D DEO 802 E	1633 1633	12 seats 12 seats	1967 1967	125,834 104,327	Fair Fair
Austin	Dual Purpose Carrier	EEO 940 F	3993	18 seats	1968	49,671	Fair
Ford	Mini Bus	KEO 262 J	1633	12 seats	1970	46,301	Good
Zephyr	Amb./ Sitting Case Car	KEO 774 J	2000	5 seats/ 1 stretcher	1971	58,782	Good

HEALTH OF STAFF

21 members of the uniformed staff were absent from duty due to sickness for a total of 344 days. 3 members of the Control Room staff were absent from duty due to sickness for a total of 22 days.

ESTABLISHMENT

Operational	1 Ambulance Officer
	4 Shift Leaders
	17 Ambulancemen
	2 Driver/Attendants
	1 Attendant
Control :	4 Disabled Men.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Aged	PULMONARY							NON - PULMONARY							Grand Total
	Under 1	10 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over	Total	Under 1	10 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over	Total	
1963	-	2	2	8	8	6	26	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	30
1964	-	2	-	7	17	3	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	30
1965	-	-	2	6	8	3	19	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	24
1966	-	1	3	3	5	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
1967	-	-	-	3	9	1	13	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	15
1968	-	-	-	3	2	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
1969	-	-	1	3	3	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1970	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	7
1971	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
1972	-	-	1	-	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

**NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION**

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Rate
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	
1963	6	0.092	-	-	0.092
1964	1	0.015	-	-	0.015
1965	7	0.018	1	0.015	0.124
1966	3	0.046	-	-	0.046
1967	2	0.031	1	0.015	0.046
1968	5	0.078	2	0.031	1.110
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	2	0.031	-	-	0.031
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	1	0.015	-	-	0.015

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit in 1972.

A total of 7,332 persons were x-rayed (6,044 males and 1,288 females). Abnormalities discovered were:—

Tuberculosis requiring treatment	1
Tuberculosis requiring supervision	2
Sarcoidosis	3

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following tables show the number of persons vaccinated during the year through the Authority's arrangements.

A. CONTACT SCHEME

No. skin tested	125
No. found Positive	52
No. found Negative	73
No. vaccinated	*294

* Includes 190 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME

No. of children offered B.C.G.	865
No. skin tested	848
No. found Positive	*274
No. found Negative	529

* 232 of the children shown in the Positive Column previously had B.C.G. in infancy.

Additionally, 611 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccination in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the vaccination when they visit the babies at home.

LOAN EQUIPMENT

A variety of items of equipment for issue on loan to chronic sick and other patients being treated at home is held at the District Nurses' Home. The stock includes wheelchairs, commodes, ripple beds, air-beds, air rings, bed cradles, back rests, bed pans, urinals, rubber sheeting and crutches. During the year articles were loaned out on 680 occasions, and 115 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

The Cervical Cytology Clinic has been well attended throughout the year, regular weekly sessions being held.

822 cases have been seen, of which 372 were first attenders at the clinic.

No pre-cancerous or cancerous conditions were found, but several other gynaecological conditions were found and referred to the G.P.'s for treatment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Child Care Course in the Alfred Barrow School for Girls has continued satisfactorily and several of the girls are considering nursing as a career. It has still not been possible to establish any group teaching in other schools and in fact this would not be possible with the present staff situation. Various members of staff have given talks to Women's Groups and Pensioners' Clubs during the year.

CHIROPODY

Mr. R. G. Moorman, Chiropodist, reports on the service as follows:

During the past year the Chiropody Service has been one of continued expansion, and patients continue to report favourably on the treatments we are able to give them, the only regret being the length of time between their clinical appointments. However, owing to the numbers on our list, shorter intervals are not possible at the moment.

The following table shows the work done in the Chiropody Clinic during the year:—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE CLINIC	NUMBER OF TREATMENTS GIVEN
Aged 65 and over 448	In the Clinic 1,550
Expectant mothers —	In patients' homes 77
Others (Handicapped) 7	In old people's homes 60
455	1,687

HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Meetings of the Home Safety Committee were held every two months and were attended by representatives of the Borough Engineer's, Police, Education, Fire, Ambulance, Housing and Health Departments, Chamber of Trade, Hospital Management Committee, Voluntary Welfare Circle, Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade, North Western Electricity Board, North Western Gas Board, Local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the local newspaper. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee.

Publicity was arranged for various home safety topics, the themes being changed at approximately three monthly intervals.

The Committee entered a decorated lorry in the local Hospital Carnival Parade, as a Home Safety project. Members of the Committee were ably assisted by a number of senior school girls, who were Duke of Edinburgh Award winners. The girls undertook much of the hard work of decorating the lorry, as well as designing some of the sets and taking part in the Parade.

During July, a Home Safety Exhibition was organised by Walney County Secondary School, as a special project, and was held on two days in the Foyer of the Civic Hall. Many Second Form pupils contributed to the Exhibition and took part in it, assisted by staff members, and the project was most successful.

Section 4

Port Health

Address of the Port Medical Officer: HEALTH DEPARTMENT, HARDY STREET,
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Telephone No. : Barrow 25500.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	52	33,453	Nil	12	Nil
Coastwise	104	41,269	Nil	2	Nil
Total	156	74,722	Nil	14	Nil

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers	INWARDS	—	1
	Number of passengers	OUTWARDS	—	2

Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS	—	Woodpulp, Machinery, Irradiated fuel, Pig iron, Steel plates.
	Principal EXPORTS	—	Industrial waste, Scrap metal, Paper, Irradiated fuel containers.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive:— Liverpool, Husum, Workington, Birkenhead, Belfast, Dublin, Risor, Tofte, Larvik, Charleston, Mo-i-rana, Anzio, Glasgow, Rotterdam, Heysham, Lausnes, Domsjo, Hitachi, Esbjerg, Manchester, Udevalla, Niseros, Monstera, Arklow, Husnes, Norrköping.

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

All vessels from foreign ports entering the port, are, where necessary, examined for rodent infestation during routine general inspections and a number are systematically inspected for this purpose as a result of applications for the issue of De-ratting Exemption Certificates. Sufficient staff are available to carry out systematic inspections whenever necessary.

No rodents were sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

Deratting is carried out in the case of minor rodent infestations by the staff of the department under the supervision of a Port Health Officer, using poison baits and/or traps. Arrangements have been made for the deratting of ships to be carried out by means of Hydrogen Cyanide, when necessary, by a commercial contractor, Hivey Fumigation Co., Ltd., 15 Cheapside, Liverpool.

It has not been found necessary to carry out any rat-proofing of ships during the year.

No rodents were destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates Issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant					
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	5

INSPECTIONS OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES INSPECTION AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of Serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine inspections and re-inspections :	19	Nil	Verbal Intimation: 1	Nuisance abated prior to vessel leaving port
TOTAL	19	Nil	1	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel and the gathering of Periwinkles from certain parts of Walney Channel are prohibited by Orders made in 1946 and 1957.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are no special arrangements for the interment of dead persons arriving by sea. The body is first examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH MARITIME DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH

A blank Maritime Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards. On arrival at the Port, the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Port Health Officer, whoever is first aboard.

BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Port Health Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by a Customs Officer in the first instance.

RESTRICTIONS ON BOARDING OR LEAVING SHIPS

Instructions have been given to the Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) district; upland surface and deep borehole.
(b) shipping; the town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.
2. Ten samples of the mains water supply in the vicinity of the docks were taken during the year by the Furness Water Board for bacteriological examination. The results were satisfactory.
3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes — Hydrants and hosepipes are protected and stored in a water shed when not in actual use.
4. There are no water boats in use at the Port.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1970

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (REGULATION 6)

A list of Infected Areas is prepared and amended by the Medical Officer of Health from the official list of infected areas. A typewritten list of infected areas is prepared from the official list of Infected Areas and is delivered by hand to H.M. Customs and Excise Officers.

2. RADIO MESSAGES

Arrangements have been made with Seaforth Radio Station and the Post Office Telephones to send and receive messages from ships entering the Port.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14 (1) (b)).

Telephonic Communications from Shipping Agents.

4. MOORING STATIONS (REGULATIONS 22 TO 30)

Within Docks: An inner mooring station at the western end of Ramsden Dock has been established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow. On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, the vessel is taken to the designated mooring station.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR:—

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious disease (other than smallpox). Arrangements have been made for seamen suffering from infectious disease to be admitted to Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital.
- (b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts. The surveillance and follow-up of contacts is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors.
- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles. In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital.

SMALLPOX

1. Names of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district:—

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury.

2. Arrangements have been made to remove all such cases by Corporation ambulances to the hospital. Members of the ambulance crews have been vaccinated recently.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available :—

Dr. A. G. Ironside, Monsall Isolation Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10.

Prof. A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden, Liverpool 3.

Dr. T. L. Hobday, 43 Ullett Road, Liverpool 17.

4. Public Health Laboratory — Preston, Manchester and Liverpool.

VENEREAL DISEASE

A local centre exists at Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival. The times of the clinic are as follows:— Monday, 6.30 p.m., Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section 5

Environmental Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,
J. W. MCGARRY, M.A.P.H.I.

HOUSING

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Number of dwellings inspected	1,900
Number of inspections and re-inspections made	5,254
Number of incidental visits in connection with the above (e.g. interviews with owners, agents and contractors, etc.)	1,272

RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN :

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

After informal action 25

After formal notice under the Public Health Acts :

(a) by owners 30

(b) by the Council in default of owners 7

UNFIT HOUSES INCAPABLE OF BEING MADE FIT AT REASONABLE EXPENSE :

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 2

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined
following the owners voluntarily rendering them fit for habitation 1

HOUSING ACT 1957 — SECTION 9 (1A)

During the year three houses were dealt with by the service of notice under the above section, where it was considered that, although the houses were not unfit for human habitation, they were in need of substantial repairs in order to bring them up to a reasonable standard, having regard to their age, character and locality.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation and private dwellings
following action under the Housing Acts 125

CLEARANCE AND RE-DEVELOPMENT

LOWER HINDPOOL

During the year the result was received of the Public Local Inquiry held in December of the previous year in respect of objections and claims arising from the Lower Hindpool Compulsory Purchase Order 1971. The Compulsory Purchase Order related to the Lower Hindpool Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Clearance Areas 1970 together with added lands, altogether containing 255 dwelling-houses, and 52 objections and 17 claims were received.

The Inquiry resulted in six properties being transferred from the "unfit" category to the "added lands" category and a direction to make payments for wholly or partially well maintained houses in 14 cases, but with these minor modifications the Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed. Re-housing of the occupants of the houses has proceeded, particularly in the area covered by Phase 1 of the redevelopment plan and at the year end demolition of the first phase was about to commence.

GREENGATE STREET AND PARADISE STREET

During the year the Greengate Street and Paradise Street Clearance Areas were declared, covering a terrace of four dwellinghouses in each of the respective streets.

One objection was received in each case together with one claim. A local Joint Public Inquiry was held and the Clearance Orders were confirmed without modification, a direction being made in three cases in respect of wholly or partially well-maintained properties. At the end of the year, the necessary action to secure the demolition of the properties was in progress.

THE RENT ACT, 1957

The administration of the provisions of this Act continued, and the following is a summary of the work carried out:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil
Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority	Nil
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	Nil
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the landlord has undertaken to remedy	2
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the landlord has undertaken to remedy	1
Number of houses inspected for any purpose connected with the Rent Act	2
Number of such inspections and re-inspections made	2

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints and reports regarding nuisances, sanitary defects and infestations etc., received and investigated	1,256
Inspections and re-inspections made re. investigation and abatement of nuisances and remedying of sanitary defects	6,054
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	65
Statutory Notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Act in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	48
Miscellaneous inspections	717
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	1,435

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are two licensed caravan sites within the County Borough area. One, situated at Rampside, is authorised to operate during the summer months only and is an ideal "holiday" site, being well laid out and well equipped for this purpose.

The other site, at Earnsie Bay, Walney, is largely a residential site, comprising both caravans and chalets. Ownership of the site changed during the year and the new owner has carried out works which have improved the appearance of the site.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No. of applications dealt with for the inclusion or retention of names in the Authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons				4
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THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following is an extract taken from the Annual Report submitted to the Department of Employment under Section 60 of the Act:—

No. of premises newly registered during the year	....	....	....	....	....	35
Total number of registered premises at end of year	....	....	....	....	....	603
No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year	....	....	....	....	....	578
No. of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) by Inspectors to registered premises	....	....	....	....	....	1,210
Total number of males employed in registered premises	....	....	....	....	....	1,501
Total number of females employed in registered premises	....	....	....	....	....	2,653

In addition to the above, 31 written intimations were sent to the owners or occupiers of premises regarding various contraventions of the Act and Regulations made thereunder.

ACCIDENTS

The Act requires the occupier of any premises to which the Act applies to notify the enforcing Authority forthwith, on the prescribed form, of any accident occurring on the premises which causes the death of a person employed to work in the premises, or disables any such person for more than three days from doing his usual work.

During the year 9 accidents were reported to the Department and all of them were duly investigated by Public Health Inspectors. None of the accidents proved to be fatal. Where appropriate, advice was given with a view to the avoidance of any recurrence of such accidents.

DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out in respect of disinfection for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, wasps, etc.:—

No. of privately owned houses treated	21
No. of Corporation houses treated	82
No. of private properties, other than houses, treated	54
No. of Corporation properties, other than houses, treated	31
No. of wasps' nests treated	11
No. of bees' nests treated	4
No. of feral pigeons destroyed	279

Public Health Inspectors made 853 visits in regard to infestations of vermin and other insect pests and in numerous cases gave owners and occupiers of land and premises advice regarding eradication, prevention of re-infestation and proofing.

RODENT CONTROL

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the control of surface infestations and the treatment of sewers and agricultural holdings.

A Rodent and Pest Control Operative in Charge and 3 Operatives carry out this work, which is free of charge at dwellinghouses, but occupiers of business and commercial premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. Agricultural holdings are treated on the basis of annual contracts.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	26,393	56
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	486	105
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	210	55
(ii) Mice	295	51
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,150	4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	51	—
(ii) Mice	32	—

759 Inspections were carried out under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act by the Public Health Inspectors.

SEWERS

The treatment of sewers continued during certain periods of the year but the volume of work was unavoidably curtailed during periods of shortage of operatives. In the main, the sewers baited proved to be free from rat-infestation.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A number of complaints were received during the year regarding alleged noise nuisances. These included complaints about barking dogs, music from club premises and a variety of noises from commercial premises.

Investigation of these complaints involved numerous visits at various times of day and night and whilst a minority of the complaints were found not to be justified, the remainder were satisfactorily resolved by informal action.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

Since 1st April, 1971, the supervision of the Common Lodging House has been the responsibility of the Public Health Inspectorate. This year eighteen inspections have been made and minor defects of repair have been pointed out to the Keeper. These have been attended to and additionally the whitewashing of walls within the building has been carried out on two occasions.

One occupant was found to be in a verminous condition and disinfestation of the man and his clothing was carried out at the Corporation's Cleansing Station.

Towards the end of the year a comprehensive inspection of the building was carried out prior to re-registration and as a result the provision of improved amenities was discussed with the Keeper.

SMALL DWELLINGS, ACQUISITION AND HOUSING ACTS APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCES, GUARANTEES AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with 154 applications received under the above provisions were dealt with, and for these purposes 134 inspections were carried out.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CINEMAS, THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

There were 3 premises in regular use as Cinemas, Theatres and Other Places of Public Entertainment during the year. Inspections and, where necessary, re-inspections were carried out at these premises, and reports upon the sanitary conditions found were made to the appropriate Committee.

The sanitary condition of 1 of these premises was found to be satisfactory, and in the remaining 2 premises, written intimations were sent regarding defects and unsatisfactory conditions found to exist therein, consisting mainly of dirty and deteriorated paintwork, defective upholstery to seats, and defects to the sanitary accommodation.

No. of inspections and re-inspections carried out 14

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1957

Under this Order the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, apply in an area which includes this County Borough.

Since 1957, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the area must sell milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area, and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from these same premises must also be sold under special designation.

It is also obligatory to use a special designation in relation to milk sold to a caterer unless the caterer intends to pasteurise or sterilise the milk and is licensed to do so.

The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, are "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", and "Untreated". No Sterilised Milk is sold within the Borough.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, provide that as from 1st October, 1965, a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" be prescribed for milk which has been processed by the ultra high temperature method, i.e., heated to not less than 270°F., for not less than one second, and the milk will be required to satisfy a prescribed test.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

PASTEURISED MILK

Number of samples taken	43
Samples satisfactory on Phosphatase Test	43
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	43
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

UNTREATED MILK (PRODUCED WITHIN THE BOROUGH)

Number of samples taken	35
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	26
Samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	9

UNTREATED MILK (PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH)

Number of samples taken	31
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	28
Samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	3

ULTRA HEAT TREATED MILK

Number of samples taken	2
Samples satisfactory on Colony Count Test	2

Details of samples of Untreated Milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test were notified to the Milk Advisory Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation and advisory action.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Number of samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	6
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	0

MILK SUPPLIES — BRUCELLA ABORTUS

NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF RAW MILK EXAMINED	
Routine samples of Untreated (farm-bottled) milk	66
NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	
Number of samples showing a positive or equivocal Ring Test result	3

All three samples showed equivocal results to the Ring Test and in each case the result of examination by culture was negative for *Brucella Abortus*. Subsequent samples have all shown negative results to the Ring Test.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	113
Number reported to be genuine	110
Number reported to be adulterated or below the presumptive standard	13
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the presumptive standard	11.50

Average percentages of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed:—

Fatty solids	3.84
Non-fatty solids	8.62
Total solids	12.46

Of the 13 samples which were reported to be adulterated or below the presumptive standard, 10 were adjudged as a result of the Hortvet freezing test to be genuine milk of abnormal composition.

THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations require that after mixing, the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream, are to be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. The Regulations make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been so treated or which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 28°F., without again being treated. They exempt from pasteurisation or sterilisation certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make such treatment unnecessary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year 18 samples of Ice-Cream were obtained from local manufacturers and retailers and submitted for the recommended Methylene Blue Test.

17 samples were placed in Grade 1 and 1 in Grade 2 of the four provisional grades.

COMPOSITION AND LABELLING OF ICE-CREAM

Previous legislation separately governing the composition and labelling of ice-cream has been consolidated and amended by the Ice-Cream Regulations 1967, which came into force in January 1971.

Standards of composition are prescribed for dairy ice-cream, ice-cream, milk ice and varieties of ice-cream containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree. The manner of labelling and advertising the various types of ice-cream is specified, including a requirement that the presence of non-milk fat should be declared.

Administration of these Regulations was carried out by visits, inspections and the taking of samples, which showed that the Regulations were being complied with.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year 21 samples of cream, 14 samples of cream cake, 3 samples of frozen foods, one sample of hot pot and one sample of canned meat were taken from various shops and confectioners' premises and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Of the 21 samples of cream, all were satisfactory in that no food poisoning organisms were isolated, but in three cases bacterial counts of more than 50 million organisms per gram were found and *E. Coli* (type 1) organisms were isolated. These samples were of cream produced at a dairy distributing throughout the North of England and, following correspondence in which transport and handling methods were discussed, a further sample proved satisfactory.

The 14 samples of cream cake were satisfactory in that no food poisoning organisms were isolated but in no less than 10 samples, the presence of *E. Coli* (type 1) organisms was detected. In two cases the cakes contained cream found to contain these organisms on delivery from the dairy as outlined above. In all cases, following investigation and advice to the manufacturers concerned, further samples from the same sources proved satisfactory.

The three frozen food samples were of Beef, Lamb and Pork ready meals submitted for examination at the request of the Ships Surgeon of H.M.S. Swiftsure and the results were forwarded to him.

The sample of hot pot was submitted for examination as a result of a complaint about a meal supplied by a caterer to a local youth group. The examination revealed the presence of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridium welchii* and *E. Coli* (type 1) organisms. The matter was reported to the Council's Health Committee who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the person supplying the meal.

As a result of a complaint from a member of the public alleging sickness in an infant, caused by eating imported canned meat, a sample of the meat was submitted for bacteriological examination. The result was entirely satisfactory.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district	.....	Nil
Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase Test	.....	Nil

POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing plants within the district		Nil
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THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS

Inspections were carried out in shops, food factories, warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market stalls and cold stores, and of vehicles used for the transport of meat and foodstuffs.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

CATEGORY	No.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Butchers' shops	60	60	60	60
Bakehouses	34	34	34	34
Restaurants Cafes	29	29	29	29
Hotels serving meals and Bed & Breakfast accommodation	38	38	38	38
Office, Shop and Factory Canteens	22	22	22	22
School Canteens	20	20	20	20
Grocers' shops and mixed businesses	221	221	221	221
Greengrocers' shops	42	42	42	42
Wet Fish Shops	19	19	19	19
Fried Fish Shops	36	36	36	36
Ice-cream manufacturers	3	3	3	3

No. of Ice-cream Retailers' Premises 293

No. of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year 4

Inspection of registered food premises:

Manufacturers of preserved food 180

Ice-cream premises 287

Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 2,137

Inspections of Food Vehicles under Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 48

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 136 food premises.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

196 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, comprising 111 samples of milk and

Ice-cream	....	....	....	....	....	12
Cheese	....	....	....	....	....	4
Slimming Preparations	....	....	....	....	....	4
Cake Coating	....	....	....	....	....	3
Margarine	....	....	....	....	....	2
Meat and Potato Pie	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cream	....	....	....	....	....	2
Food Supplements	....	....	....	....	....	2
Edible Christmas Tree						
Decorations	....	....	....	....	....	2
Mince meat	....	....	....	....	....	2
Christmas Pudding	....	....	....	....	....	2

together with one sample each of Apple and Sponge Pudding Mix, Beefburgers, Blackcurrant Health Drink, Biscuits, Butter, Baked Beans, Bio-Salt, Cough mixture, Chicken Soup, Canned Fruit, Canned Fish, Corned Beef, Creamed Rice Pudding, Diabetic sugar, Fruit Juice, Food colouring, Fish cakes, Gravy Salt, Glucose Lime and Lemon Tablets, Herbal Remedy Tablets, Honey Fruit Breakfast, Irish Stew Ready Meal, Liver and Bacon Croquettes, Marmalade, Minced Beef, Meat Tenderiser, Orange and Lemon Slices, Orange Drink, Pineapple Flavour Jelly Segments, Pork Sausage, Pain Relief Tablets, Potted Fish, Pork Croquette, Prawn Coleslaw, Raw Lamb, Raw Fish, Sarsaparilla, Stewed Steak with Gravy, Sauce, Textured Vegetable Protein, Vegetable Extract, Vinegar with Honey, Vegetable Juice and Vitamin and Mineral Capsules.

Details of items found to be not genuine are as follows:—

MILK

An informal sample of Untreated (Farm Cartoned) Milk from a local producer/retailer was found to be 11·6% deficient in fat and an informal sample of Untreated (Farm Bottled) Milk also from a local producer/retailer was found to be 10·0% deficient in fat.

Investigations of the milking and bottling routines were carried out and, in both cases, it appeared that milk used for bottling had been allowed to stand for some time and not sufficiently agitated, so that the samples were not representative of the bulk milk of the herd. All subsequent samples from the same sources have proved genuine.

The analysis of an informal sample of Untreated (Farm Bottled) Milk from a local producer/retailer showed the milk to contain 0·3% extraneous water. An investigation of the milking, bottling and plant cleaning routines revealed the likely cause to be premature switching off of the plant whilst some rinse water remained in the pipelines. Subsequent samples have all proved genuine.

MEAT AND POTATO PIES

Two samples of meat and potato pie were submitted for analysis following consumer complaints. In one case the meat content of the pie proved to be only 8·3% as against the standard of 12·5% prescribed by the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967. Investigations revealed that the pie was supplied to the retailer by a local manufacturer as Potato and Meat Pie and that the retailer had failed to label the pie as required by the above-mentioned Regulations. The retailer was cautioned and made immediate arrangements to label the pies.

In the second case the meat content of the pie proved to be 7%. The manufacturers, a large firm of wholesale bakers and confectioners, were contacted and their attention was drawn to the requirements of the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations. They replied, expressing concern and stating that their recipe was drawn up to ensure that the finished product contained in excess of 12½% meat. In addition they pointed out the difficulty of ensuring that the meat content was evenly distributed throughout the whole of a large mix and enclosed the results of analyses carried out by a firm of analysts showing satisfactory results. In conclusion they said that the product would be re-designated 'potato and meat pie' whilst maintaining a minimum 12½% meat content.

SLIMMER TABLETS WITH VITAMINS AND CHEESE SAUCE MIX

The labelling of informal samples of the above-mentioned was found not to comply with the provisions of the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970, coming into force on 1st January 1973. In both cases the manufacturers were contacted and undertakings to amend the labelling before 1st January 1973 were given.

VITAMIN AND MINERAL TABSULES

An informal sample of vitamin and mineral tabsules showed upon analysis, a Carotene content of 0.06 mgm per tabsule and a Zinc content of 0.28 mgm per tabsule compared with 0.344 mgm and 0.5 mgm respectively declared on the label. The manufacturers were contacted through the wholesale distributors, after protracted correspondence, and they agree that 'inadvertently, the information supplied for the label regarding the Carotene and Zinc content per tabsule was incorrectly expressed'. New cartons, correctly labelled, were ordered by the distributors.

CANNED STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY

This was an informal sample which proved on analysis to contain 70% meat as against 75% required by the Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967. The manufacturers were contacted and a further sample proved, on analysis, to be genuine.

'LIQUID OF LIFE' TABLETS

The Public Analyst commented on the fact that this informal sample although labelled 'The Herbal Remedy' contained as the major single ingredient, Sodium bicarbonate, which is not herbal. The manufacturer was informed of the Analyst's comments and replied that "the purely herbal constituents are in the ratio of 5 : 2 in the tablets". Nevertheless the labelling is to be reconsidered when next printing the cartons.

CORNED BEEF TASTING OF PETROL

This sample was submitted for analysis as a result of a consumer complaint. The analysis revealed the presence of 0.05% of a Petroleum solvent naphtha. This matter was taken up with the importers who contacted the manufacturers in Rosario, Argentina. They in turn, identified the contaminant as the solvent in the varnish used to lacquer the outside of the cans. This process is carried out whilst the cans are still hot following processing of the contents and it is thought that in this case the can must have had a faulty seal through which some of the solvent was drawn, following which, the seam was closed by the varnish without loss of vacuum. In an attempt to avoid a recurrence of this incident the manufacturers have agreed, as a temporary measure, to discontinue 'hot lacquering' of the cans and carry out the process when the cans have cooled and ultimately, to switch to the use of pre-lacquered tinplate in the manufacture of cans.

RASPBERRY FLAVOURED TOPPING

The analysis of this informal sample showed that it contained 440 parts per million Benzoic acid preservative. The Public Analyst commented that neither Raspberry Flavoured Topping nor any of its ingredients was a food listed in Schedule 1 of the Preservatives in Food Regulations as one which may contain preservative. The manufacturers were informed and replied stating that the labelling of the product had been amended since the sample was taken and the presence of preservative was now declared. They also maintained that "these fruit toppings can only, generically, be described as sauces" and that the addition of preservative was therefore permissible. The manufacturers further stated that, "in order to clarify the situation we have now asked the Food Manufacturers Federation to take this matter up at Government level with the aim of amending the wording of the Regulations to avoid any future misunderstanding". An undertaking was given to keep this Authority informed of the result of these representations.

TEXTURED VEGETABLE PROTEIN

This informal sample showed, on analysis, a protein content of 48% compared with 50% declared on the label and a fat content of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ compared with "less than 1%" claimed. The Analyst also remarked on the fact that the recommended dilution reconstituted the product 'wet', that is to say the actual protein equivalent of the 8 oz packet would be found in only 1 $\frac{1}{7}$ lb. of "average lean meat" and not $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. as claimed. The packers of this food were informed of the results of the analysis and they replied that their raw material for this product was obtained from another firm who, in turn, imported this food from the U.S.A. A lengthy correspondence with the packers then ensued, the culmination of which was their proposal to re-label the product in a manner which would conform to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970. A specimen packet, with amended labelling, was submitted for our examination and, apart from a suggested minor amendment, appeared to comply with the legal requirements.

SCOTCH WHISKY FLAVOUR MINCEMEAT

This informal sample was examined by the Public Analyst who reported "No discernible flavour of whisky" This matter was brought to the attention of the manufacturers who registered surprise and said that they use a Scotch Whisky Essence supplied by another firm to impart the flavour to the mincemeat. A further sample was purchased and tasted by several members of the staff of the Department none of whom could detect a taste of Scotch Whisky and a further letter was sent to the manufacturers pointing out that, notwithstanding the fact that taste is a subjective sense, if a food is labelled as having a Scotch Whisky flavour and does not taste of whisky, then the label is misleading. In reply the manufacturers said that they had now carried out similar tests involving several of their own staff and the consensus of opinion was that a stronger flavour would improve the product. They would therefore consult the suppliers of the Whisky Essence and carry out trials with a view to securing an improvement.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

During the year 24 complaints were received from members of the public regarding items of food purchased by them and found unsatisfactory for a variety of reasons including the presence of mould and foreign matter.

All the complaints were thoroughly investigated and as a result four items of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Reports about three of these items, two meat and potato pies and corned beef tasting of petrol, have been given above. The fourth sample was of minced beef which the complainant alleged was sausage meat, upon analysis however, the sample proved to be genuine.

In five cases investigation revealed contraventions originating with foreign manufacturers and in these cases the importers were contacted.

Four cases were reported to the Health Committee of the Council and this resulted in a warning letter being sent by the Town Clerk to the manufacturer of a packet of Pontefract Cakes in which a portion of a human fingernail was found and the institution of legal proceedings under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 against a local firm of retail grocers for the sale of mouldy sausages.

The remainder of the complaints, which were of a relatively minor nature, were dealt with by means of verbal cautions to the vendors concerned.

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year 11,753 items of foodstuffs weighing 4 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs. were surrendered after inspection had shown them to be unfit for human consumption.

All unfit food, including meat from the Public Abattoirs, was incinerated at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

No. of visits in connection with the examination of foodstuffs	....	....	195
No. of certificates issued in respect of foodstuffs surrendered on being found unfit for human consumption	....	....	399

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, samples of water were taken from both the large and small pools of the Abbey Baths and submitted for bacteriological examination.

No. of samples taken	....	....	48
No. regarded as satisfactory on bacteriological examination	....	....	48

Eight samples of water were taken from these pools and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination. All samples showed a satisfactory absence of nitrites and throughout the year the pH values of the water and the levels of free chlorine were satisfactory. The free ammonia levels remained rather high, but still within acceptable limits.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Number of Enquiries of the Local Authority (involving the Department in queries on outstanding Notices, the Rent Act, Slum Clearance and Smoke Control Areas) dealt with during the year : 1,663.

THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, made under the provisions of the above Act, came into operation in 1967. The Regulations prohibit the use of cellulose nitrate (celluloid) in the manufacture of toys and prescribe limits for the presence of lead and certain other metallic substances in the paint film on toys.

Six samples of toys were taken during the year and submitted for analysis, and all were found to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

A report was received in March about a set of painted wooden building blocks submitted to the Public Analyst by the Chief Public Health Inspector of Lancaster and found to contain excesses of Lead and Chromium in Red, Green and Yellow paint. The blocks, which were of Chinese manufacture, had been distributed by a wholesaler to shops in North West England from Wigan to Maryport.

As a result of this report an exhaustive search of all shops in the town selling such articles was carried out by the staff of the Department. Three sets of the blocks were found and surrendered by the retailer and a fourth set of similar blocks was found at another shop and sent for analysis. The result showed an excess of Cadmium in blue paint.

THE CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 AND 1968

Smoke observations were carried out where necessary in connection with the routine application and enforcement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, and improvements effected after discussion and advice to managements and firemen were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

No. of smoke observations made	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78
No. of inspections and re-inspections made re. any aspect of atmospheric pollution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
No. of visits other than for the purpose of inspection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18

The Clean Air Act 1956 — Section 3

Notice of Intention to Install Boiler Plant

Two notices of intention to install boiler plant were received during the year.

AIR POLLUTION — MEASUREMENT AND RESEARCH

During the year the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, by the use of the Volumetric Apparatus, continued at the site at the Nursing Services Administrative Centre, Fairfield Lane. The results of the daily measurements were sent at monthly intervals to the Warren Spring Laboratory for collation and inclusion in the National Survey.

As this has been the first full year of measurements taken at this site, no previous figures are available for comparison but details of this year's results are given below:—

	Smoke (microgrammes/cub. Metre)	Sulphur Dioxide (microgrammes/cub. Metre)
Summer average	27	36
Highest daily summer reading	85	104
Winter average (1971-72)	66	81
Highest daily winter reading	227	221
Average for year	47	59

As industrial emissions remain fairly constant throughout the year, the marked difference between the summer and winter figures can be taken as an indication of the extent to which domestic smoke contributes to atmospheric pollution.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four licences were issued in respect of keeping Pet Shops, the premises concerned and the arrangements made to comply with the provisions of the Act being found to be satisfactory.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

Thirty-one visits of inspection were made to premises of pig and poultry keepers under the provisions of the above Order.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 155 visits in connection with cases of infectious disease and suspected food infections.

“LADYBIRD” NECKLACES

During the spring several reports appeared in the national press about necklaces made from seeds of the tropical vine *Abrus precatorius* which contain the poison abrin against which, it was reported, there is no known antidote.

As a result of this publicity twelve necklaces were handed in by members of the public to the local Police Station and were transferred to the Health Department for examination. They comprised seven necklaces of one type and five of another although both varieties were made of red and black seeds and resembled the type known as “Ladybird” necklaces.

A sample of each of the two types of necklace was sent to the Public Analyst for identification and he reported that one of the two was the dangerous type. As a result seven necklaces were destroyed.

MEAT INSPECTION**NUMBERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS**

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1970	4,118	22	15,468	7,736	27,344
1971	4,223	11	15,190	8,268	27,702
1972	3,904	22	12,887	7,917	24,730
INCREASE:	—	11	—	—	—
DECREASE:	319	—	2,303	351	2,972

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED

Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1970	23	6	36	17	82
1971	18	1	19	35	73
1972	22	3	22	34	81
INCREASE:	4	2	3	—	8
DECREASE:	—	—	—	1	—

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was:—
21 Tons, 13 Cwts., 2 Qrts., 27 Lbs.

UN SOUND MEAT, CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	11,570	140	1,082	5,378	18,170
	<u>11,570</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>1,082</u>	<u>5,378</u>	<u>18,170</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	23,231	22	6,179	1,160	30,592
	<u>23,231</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6,179</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>30,592</u>

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported meat condemned at the Abattoir during the year consisted of :—
74 lbs. Liver.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 20 licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,173	1,731	22	12,887	7,917
Number inspected	2,173	1,731	22	12,887	7,917
All diseases except TUBER- CULOSIS and CYSTICERCI : Whole carcasses condemned	5	17	3	22	34
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,252	1,312	—	2,358	289
Percentage of number in- spected with conditions other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	57.0	76.7	13.6	18.4	40.7
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS : Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	4	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970 TRANSPORT AND CARRYING OF MEAT

Number of Inspections 21

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

Number of Inspections 19

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS 1958

Number of Inspections 5

FACTORIES ACT, 1961**PART 1 OF THE ACT**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	4	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	228	138	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	29	23	Nil	Nil
Total	282	165	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making wearing apparel, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	—	—	—

Section 6

Other Services

Details are given below of medical examinations carried out by Medical Officers :—

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION

Fitness for employment and for acceptance to the superannuation scheme	488
Similar examinations on Furness Water Board Employees, including bacteriological examinations	1
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	85
Fitness to take up teaching appointments (Established Teachers)	60
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	49
Examination of sick employees recommended for premature retirement	10
	693

6 male and 6 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. 26 males were unfit for employment.

The Medical Officer also carried out 47 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and Dunlop House Children's Home and Family Group Homes were visited regularly.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has continued to function well and is of great value in bringing together all concerned with the welfare of families, who can help in preventing the break-up of homes and in dealing with "problem" families. Under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, the membership covers the whole range of social services, and the useful liaison established is extended to all those who have direct dealings with the cases reviewed.

During the year 12 meetings were held. Attendances have been made by representatives as follows:—

Housing Department
 Department of Health & Social Security
 Probation Service
 Hospital Social Worker
 W.R.V.S.
 Education Department
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 Social Services Department
 Department of Employment & Productivity
 Health Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am obliged to Dr. J. F. Mackay, Physician in charge of the Treatment Centre, for the following figures:—

NEW CASES

Patients' Domicile	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Barrow-in-Furness	2	2	31	16	102	102	135	120
Lancashire	—	—	6	2	28	40	34	42
All others	2	—	3	7	11	15	16	22

NEW CASES DOMICILED IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Totals
1972	2	16	102	120
1971	2	31	102	135
1970	5	65	104	174
1969	1	54	70	125
1968	—	28	62	90
1967	4	17	61	82
1966	3	10	58	71

APPENDIX

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53 (Paragraph 4) & 1/54 (Paragraph 5)

34 Forms B.D.8 were received. No cases of retrolental fibroplasia in premature infants, and no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

FOLLOW-UP OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS 1st January to 31st December, 1972.

(1) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section D of Forms B.D.8 recommends :	CAUSE OF DISABILITY		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(a) No treatment	10	3	9
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	1	2	9
(2) Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	—	4



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

A. W. HAY

M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

1972

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman :	Alderman W. L. Allen
Vice-Chairman :	Alderman E. Trescatheric
	Alderman G. R. Atkinson
	Alderman J. L. Jackson
	Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.
	Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.
	Alderman C. W. Ward
	Councillor I. Benn
	Councillor K. B. Gallagher
	Councillor J. Garside
	Councillor J. C. Harkins
	Councillor G. E. Hartshorn
	Councillor E. Marston
	Councillor A. T. B. Mason
	Councillor Mrs. A. L. Shuttleworth
	Councillor F. J. Walker
	Rev. L. Cafferty
	Rev. N. Jeffreyes
	Rev. G. Angus Rudd

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year:— 12,178.

		No. of Schools	Average No. of children attending
Primary Schools	County	23	5705
	Voluntary	7	1426
Secondary Schools	County	8	2742
(including one Technical School)	Voluntary	2	663
Grammar Schools	....	2	1129
Nursery School	....	1	111
Roa Island Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children	....	1	38
Richard Brunskill Special School for E.S.N. Pupils	....	1	94
George Hastwell Special School for Severely E.S.N. Children	....	1	39
Independent School	....	1	127
(Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory) (where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended).			

SCHOOL CLINICS

Verruca Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday and Wednesday afternoon.
	Community Centre, Central Drive	Thursday afternoon
Special Inspection Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon as required
Ophthalmic Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Tuesday afternoon and Saturday morning.
Dental Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon. Monday and Tuesday evening.
	Community Centre, Central Drive	Monday and Wednesday morning and afternoon.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Approximately every month Tuesday morning.
Hearing Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Approximately every month Thursday morning.
Audiometric Clinic	Health Department, Hardy Street	Thursday and Friday morning and afternoon as required.
Physiotherapy and Remedial Exercise Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Monday and Thursday afternoon. Monday morning.
	Community Centre, Central Drive	Wednesday morning and afternoon and Friday morning.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic*	North Lonsdale Hospital	Thursday morning and Friday morning.

* Conducted by the Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. M. B. Morris, under arrangements made by the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee and with the participation of the Local Authority's Physiotherapist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Three inspections are carried out during the school life of each child — in the second term after entry to school; during the last year at the Primary School; and in the penultimate term of the last year of attendance at a Secondary School.

In 1972 these routine medical inspections were carried out each term at all Infant and Secondary Schools (with one exception) and at the Bram Longstaffe Nursery School.

Roia Island Special School was visited regularly and the children attending were examined at least three times in the year. The pupils at the Richard Brunskill Special School (Educationally Sub-normal) were all medically examined during the summer term. Routine medical inspections were carried out each term at George Hastwell Special School (Severely Educationally Sub-normal).

In most instances, children whom the medical staff wished to review were seen at school, but whenever defects found at the routine examination were felt to require review at an earlier date than the next routine inspection, the children were seen at the Special Inspection Clinic, Arndene, Abbey Road.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :—

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected
1968 and later	136
1967	695
1966	418
1965	32
1964	17
1963	27
1962	435
1961	487
1960	148
1959	34
1958	351
1957 and earlier	523
	3303

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	191
Re-inspections	204
	395

Physical condition of children examined :—

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	3299	99.9
Unsatisfactory	4	0.1

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 184 compared with 289 in 1971.

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation		
Skin	5	29	4	39	22	99
Eyes :						
(a) Vision	4	45	14	122	25	323
(b) Squint	6	32	—	4	6	61
(c) Other	1	1	—	4	1	10
Ears :						
(a) Hearing	3	29	—	9	4	66
(b) Otitis Media	—	7	—	7	—	24
(c) Other	—	8	—	3	1	22
Nose and Throat	2	113	4	21	6	180
Speech....	1	31	—	6	1	60
Lymphatic Glands	—	42	—	6	—	58
Heart and Circulation	2	3	—	10	2	17
Lungs	6	30	1	15	7	81
Developmental :						
(a) Hernia	—	4	—	—	—	4
(b) Other	—	90	—	14	10	133
Orthopaedic :						
(a) Posture	2	3	—	—	2	7
(b) Feet	26	22	11	13	45	46
(c) Other	8	10	2	11	12	36
Nervous System :						
(a) Epilepsy	—	7	—	3	—	25
(b) Other	—	4	—	4	1	17
Psychological :						
(a) Development	—	10	—	5	—	28
(b) Stability	1	7	1	6	2	27
Abdomen	4	8	1	1	5	16
Other	23	62	2	3	32	103
Total	94	597	40	306	184	1443

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of defects found at special inspections.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	2	—
Eyes:		
(a) Vision	201	54
(b) Squint	—	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears:		
(a) Hearing	3	—
(b) Otitis Media	—	—
(c) Other	1	—
Nose and Throat	2	1
Speech	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	—	—
Lungs	—	—
Developmental :		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	5	8
Orthopaedic :		
(a) Posture	—	—
(b) Feet	12	—
(c) Other	1	—
Nervous System :		
(a) Epilepsy	—	—
(b) Other	1	—
Psychological :		
(a) Development	1	—
(b) Stability	11	1
Abdomen	1	—
Other	8	—
Totals	249	64

The Audiology Technician carried out 3686 Sweep Tests in schools and 477 Audiometric examinations at the Health Department. Of 370 school children suspected of having defective hearing, 112 of these were considered to require treatment and were referred for Consultant opinion.

SUMMARY OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in previous table	Total individual Pupils
1968 and later	—	6	6
1967	1	37	38
1966	3	38	40
1965	1	1	1
1964	1	—	1
1963	—	1	1
1962	3	19	22
1961	1	18	18
1960	1	3	4
1959	—	2	2
1958	3	16	19
1957 and earlier	11	10	19
Total	25	151	171

VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 1084 as compared with 1064 in 1971. These figures do not give a true picture of the liaison with the home; the health visitors on their regular visits to young children in the family are able to enquire about the children at school. Such enquiries are not included in the above figure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

During the year 490 children made 3939 attendances for the treatment of plantar warts (See Graph).

The various out-patient clinics of the North Lonsdale Hospital were also available to school children and, during the year 2541 children made 5443 attendances.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

By arrangements with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, separate specialist Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for children at the North Lonsdale Hospital were conducted by Mr. J. Potter, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O. Children are referred through their own family doctors.

The clinics are held weekly and during the year 204 children made 1113 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Arrangements for the examination of children with defective vision and minor eye conditions were the same in substance as in previous years.

The routine work performed in the clinic, comprised the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various ocular conditions in children referred by the school medical officers, and in a few instances by their family doctors. Glasses were prescribed to correct refractive errors. Children who required medical treatment for minor affections of the eye received the appropriate therapy at the clinic. Where hospitalisation or surgery was indicated the child was referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital.

464 school children made 724 attendances at the clinic, 294 children had their eyes tested and 270 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Errors of Refraction	....	....	....	....	....	242
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	7
Disorders of Ocular Motility	....	....	....	....	....	116
Post Operative Squints still under observation	....	....	....	....	....	73
Nothing Abnormal Discovered	....	....	....	....	....	15
Ocular Disease	....	....	....	....	....	2
Trauma	....	....	....	....	....	—
Discharged	....	....	....	....	....	9

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Mr. R. Harrison, Orthopaedic Consultant Surgeon to the Barrow and Furness Group of hospitals, attends the Clinic at monthly intervals and sees children with orthopaedic defects ascertained at Routine Medical Inspection or referred by the Family Doctor.

Treatment between clinics is carried out by Miss M. King, the Authority's Physiotherapist. Hospital treatment is provided at the North Lonsdale Hospital.

The Orthopaedic Clinic was held on 9 occasions and 32 school children made 40 attendances. The average attendance of school children and pre-school children was 9.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REMEDIAL EXERCISE CLINIC

The following table shows the treatment given :—

	Number of New Cases Attending	Number of Attendances
U.V.R. Therapy	6	48
Remedial Exercises	61	349
Strappings	2	2
Others	10	10
	79	409

Miss M. King, the Physiotherapist, visited Roa Island Special School once weekly.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT

No change has taken place in the procedure for referring school children for Specialist opinion, investigation or treatment through the child's own family doctor. Advice of hospital admissions and discharges together with copies of all reports by hospital specialists to family doctors are forwarded for the information of the school medical officers.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the school nurses made 31,922 routine cleanliness inspections and 15,004 re-inspections of school children. 630 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 117 individual pupils.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF CLEANLINESS (HEAD)
INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	Average No. of Pupils	No. of exam- inations	No. of re-exam- inations	No. unclean	Percentage unclean	
					1972	1971
Abbotsmead County Junior	438	1263	334	25	5.7	7.9
Abbotsmead County Infants	334	969	595	23	6.9	6.4
Alfred Barrow Boys Secondary	366	942	3	21	5.7	2.8
Alfred Barrow Girls Secondary	328	731	56	26	7.9	14.5
Barrow Island County Junior	227	665	347	10	4.4	4.7
Barrow Island County Infants	150	489	251	6	4.0	6.3
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	111	99	6	—	—	2.8
County Grammar School for Boys	573	788	4	1	0.2	—
County Grammar School for Girls	556	771	39	—	—	0.2
Greengate County Junior Boys	233	707	92	5	2.1	1.2
Greengate County Junior Girls	191	561	327	12	6.3	3.1
Greengate County Infants	184	518	130	6	3.3	3.9
Holker County Secondary for Boys	369	711	458	17	4.6	1.2
Ormsgill County Junior	301	799	1764	35	11.6	8.9
Ormsgill County Infants	238	707	1780	53	22.3	19.4
Our Lady's R. C. Preparatory	127	486	—	—	—	3.2
Our Lady's R. C. Secondary	178	236	143	2	1.1	0.6
Ramsden County Infants	119	334	28	2	1.7	4.7
Richard Brunskill Special (E.S.N.)	94	297	169	11	11.7	4.3
Risedale County Secondary	393	585	41	4	1.0	3.5
Roa Island Special	38	92	52	7	18.4	11.1
Roose County Primary	249	699	208	3	1.2	0.4
Sacred Heart R. C. Primary	248	622	1183	16	6.5	5.9
South Newbarns County Junior	361	995	176	21	5.8	2.9
South Newbarns County Infants	259	913	325	22	8.5	2.5
South Walney County Junior	343	994	509	23	6.7	2.5
South Walney County Infants	208	651	87	13	6.3	1.4
St. Aloysius R. C. Secondary	485	964	99	26	5.4	5.3
St. Columba's R. C. Primary	260	782	535	37	14.2	6.9
St. George's C. of E. Primary	120	475	1720	30	25.0	21.8
St. James's C. of E. Junior	275	824	131	17	6.2	10.8
St. James's County Infants	198	610	123	14	7.1	6.0
St. Mary's R. C. Junior	237	886	109	8	3.4	4.5
St. Mary's R. C. Infants	132	511	150	8	6.1	10.3
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	154	182	36	1	0.6	—
County Technical for Boys	316	149	—	3	0.9	0.3
Vickerstown County Primary	259	1109	243	2	0.8	0.4
Victoria County Secondary	364	959	—	8	2.2	5.6
Victoria County Junior	402	1247	71	22	5.5	4.3
Victoria County Infants	339	1038	302	23	6.8	2.5
Walney County Secondary	374	925	5	5	1.3	2.2
West Shore County Secondary	232	1048	613	14	6.0	2.8
North Walney County Junior	221	1063	983	33	10.4	12.5
North Walney County Infants	163	957	681	12	7.4	12.3
Dane Ghyll County Primary	162	453	35	3	1.8	2.9
George Hastwell Special (S.E.S.N.)	39	—	—	—	—	—
Yarlsdale County Primary	126	116	61	—	—	—
Total	12074	31922	15004	630	5.2	4.8

ENURETIC CLINIC

Dr. J. M. Simpson conducted the clinic during the year and has contributed the following information:—

“The enuretic clinic was, as in 1971, held sporadically throughout 1972 because of the shortage of medical staff.

Children were referred mainly following routine medical inspection, by school medical officers, occasionally by General Practitioners and at parents' request. 58 children attended between 4 years and 16 years of age.

47 cases were treated with Pad and Bell apparatus. Of these 23 cases were cured, 10 remained uncured and 14 cases were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

11 cases were considered unsuitable for the bell because they were too disinterested to co-operate or the enuresis was just sporadic.

The total number of bells in use at the end of 1972 was 22.”

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is notified of infectious diseases occurring in school children, when necessary these are investigated by the School Nurses. Children are normally excluded from school for the period recommended by the Department of Education and Science.

The following table gives particulars of cases of notifiable disease occurring in school children during 1972.

Food Poisoning	....	....	1
Infective Jaundice	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	145
Scarlet Fever	....	....	1
Whooping Cough	....	....	1

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Special immunisation and vaccination sessions were arranged for school children at the Welfare Centre, School Clinic and the Community Centre. These were in addition to the ordinary immunisation sessions at the Welfare Centre.

The following table shows the number of children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

SCHOOL CHILDREN				
	Local Authority Clinics	North Lonsdale Hospital	General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against Diphtheria	81	—	7	88
Re-inforcing doses	960	—	96	1056
Immunised against Whooping Cough	4	—	—	4
Re-inforcing doses	—	—	—	—
Immunised against Tetanus	85	—	9	94
Re-inforcing doses	1262	26	100	1388
Immunised against Polio	87	—	4	91
Re-inforcing doses	1391	—	90	1481
Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox	6	—	23	29
Re-vaccinations	—	—	11	11
Immunised against Measles....	23	—	10	33
Immunised against Rubella....	351	—	7	358

IMMUNISED AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Arrangements were continued to offer B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis to children aged 13 years and under 14 years at the end of the current school year. Older children who had missed vaccination in previous years were also included under an extension of the scheme.

B. C. G. VACCINATION DURING 1972

72

Name of School	No. of children to whom facilities were offered	No. of children whose parents consented to arrangements	No. of children tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis	Result of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				*Positive	Negative	
Alfred Barrow Boys Secondary	84	81	65	19	41	41
Alfred Barrow Girls Secondary	74	66	58	20	35	35
Grammar School for Boys	93	93	92	35	54	54
Grammar School for Girls	93	86	78	37	41	41
Holker County Secondary	90	88	83	30	48	48
Our Lady's R. C. Secondary	31	30	24	11	12	12
Richard Brunskill Special	11	9	6	—	4	4
Risedale County Secondary	85	81	76	23	50	50
Roa Island Special	4	4	4	1	2	2
Technical School for Boys	56	53	52	22	28	28
Victoria County Secondary	96	85	74	22	47	47
Walney County Secondary	87	85	81	19	55	55
West Shore County Secondary	56	50	40	13	25	25
Absentee Session	—	—	109	21	82	82
Totals	860	811	842	273	524	524

* A large percentage of the children showing in the Positive Column have previously had B.C.G. in infancy.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table gives details of pupils ascertained and placed and shows the number of cases at the end of the year awaiting placement.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1972 :—											
A. Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	—	1	6	—	4	9	—	1	21
B. (i) of the children included at A., number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	1	6	—	3	9	—	1	20
(ii) of the children assessed prior to January, 1972, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	8
Total B(i) and B(ii)	—	—	2	2	6	—	3	12	—	3	28
C. As at 25th January, 1973.											
1. Number of children under the age of 5 years awaiting places in special schools before 1st January, 1972											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Number of children under the age of 5 years newly assessed since 1st January, 1972.											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number of children over the age of 5 years awaiting places in special schools before 1st January, 1972.											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of children over the age of 5 years newly assessed since 1st January, 1972.											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5. Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools.											
1 to 4 above											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total
Number of pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of :—											
6. Maintained Special Schools including attached units and hospital Special Schools.											
(a) Day	—	—	—	1	20	2	2	120	1	11	157
(b) Boarding	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	11
7. Non-maintained Special Schools including attached units and hospital Special Schools.											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding	—	—	9	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	14
8. Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.											
(a) Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
9. Special classes in ordinary schools (assume all day).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Total on registers 6 to 9 above											
(a) Day	—	—	—	1	20	2	2	120	1	11	157
(b) Boarding	—	1	9	2	3	1	9	—	1	—	26
11. Boarded in homes and not already included above.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.											
(a) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) in other groups e.g. units for spastics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) at home	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Total number of handicapped children awaiting places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; Under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and boarded in homes. Totals of 5, 10, 11 and 12	—	1	9	3	24	3	12	121	2	11	186

EPILEPSY

77 children suffering from epilepsy are attending ordinary schools, the control of epilepsy having reached the stage where none of these children is ascertained as handicapped and thus in need of special educational treatment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

The tables below give an outline of the work of Mr. D. Sinclair, the Educational Psychologist.

CHILDREN REFERRED

		New Cases	Re-tested	Totals
Boys	....	171	7	178
Girls	....	71	8	79
		242	15	257

ANALYSIS : NEW CASES

Age	4 & under	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 & above
Totals	9	14	25	21	25	21	32	34	19	17	16	6	3

DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE

70 and below	71—90	91—110	111 and above	Not tested
19	56	43	42	82

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	162
Principal School Medical Officer & Psychiatrist	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Parents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Education Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Paediatrician	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Social Services Department	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Probation Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
N.S.P.C.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

REASONS FOR REFERRAL

		Boys	Girls	Total
Attainment and Intelligence	....	91	54	145
Behaviour disorders	....	58	12	70
Psychological Investigation	....	22	5	27

TREATMENT

Educational Guidance	....	113	55	168
Psychological Treatment	....	47	14	61
Recommended for Psychiatric Attention	....	6	2	8
Did not attend for appointments	....	5	—	5

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

		New Cases	Brought Forward	Totals
Boys	....	44	15	59
Girls	....	17	4	21
Total	....	61	19	80

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1022	869	204	2095
Subsequent Visits	1944	3080	757	5781
Total Visits	2966	3949	961	7876
Additional courses of treatment commenced	160	152	37	349
Fillings in permanent teeth	1162	2740	849	4751
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1068	59	—	1127
Permanent teeth filled	876	2358	716	3950
Deciduous teeth filled	955	56	—	1011
Permanent teeth extracted	133	607	141	881
Deciduous teeth extracted	1514	551	—	2065
General anaesthetics	652	447	66	1165
Emergencies	311	191	29	531

Number of Pupils X-Rayed	265
Prophylaxis	346
Teeth otherwise conserved	510
Number of teeth root filled	17
Inlays	4
Crowns	17
Courses of treatment completed	2322

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during year	20
Cases completed during year	10
Cases discontinued during year	1
No. of removable appliances fitted	35
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	27

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	15	4	20
Number of dentures supplied	1	15	4	20

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officer	40
--	----

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at School. Number of Pupils	5862
(b) First inspection at Clinic. Number of Pupils	1071
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	4095
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment	2503
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	1296
Number of (c) found to require treatment	665

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment : Dental Officers	1080½
Dental Auxiliary	376
Sessions devoted to inspection	40
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	13

The Chief Dental Officer, Mr. D. J. Harrison, has contributed the following report :—

“ In the course of 1972 it was possible to inspect at school some 58% of the school population and courses of treatment completed were 35% greater than the previous year. With the third Dental Officer post worked at 0.6 equivalent of full-time for most of the year, the resultant improvement has been encouraging. Further progress in the immediate future is directly related to dental manpower available; the long-term outlook could be greatly improved if fluoridation of the town water supplies was to be implemented.

During August the School Dental Service was briefly visited by a Dental Officer representing the Department of Health, and his report reviewed the preceding year's performance. The school inspection programme was considered inadequate (36% inspected during 1971), and the number of courses of treatment undertaken was also viewed unfavourably. As ever the above-average number of pre-school children inspected and treated (approximately twice the national average) met with approval. It was recommended that chairside assistance should be provided at all times for all operators including the Dental Auxiliary and that further improvement was necessary in the professional staffing position.

Failed appointments, i.e. those missed without previous notification, totalled 15%. The resultant waste of clinic time is to be deplored, and the responsibility in the majority of cases must rest with the parent.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Oral Hygiene Kits were again distributed to new entrants at Infant schools and departments, the recipients being given a talk and demonstration on tooth-brushing. More comprehensive Dental Health Education directed at all age groups would of course be desirable, but time devoted to this end would be at the expense of treatment sessions, and must await a more appropriate Dentist/School-child ratio, or delegation of this work to a Hygienist.

To summarise, the year has shown a steady improvement. As the acceptance rate from schools is high, and treatment given to pre-school children is at twice the national average rate, an increase in establishment should be considered to meet the extra load, especially as existing premises and equipment are capable of accommodating such an increase. Additionally a part-time Dental Hygienist could expand Dental Health Education, as their training makes them eminently suited for this task.

Thanks are due to Hospital Consultants and visiting Anaesthetists for their valuable services, and to Head Teachers and school secretaries for their participation in the School Inspection programme.

DECAY OF TEETH : STATISTICS

Ratio of Permanent Teeth Filled to Permanent Teeth Extracted.

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
4.43	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.5
to	to	to	to	to
1	1	1	1	1

TREATMENT COMPLETED PER 100 CHILDREN TREATED

Year	No. of Teeth Filled		No. of Teeth Extracted		General Anaesthetics	Dentures Supplied
	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous		
1968	95.6	48	21.7	95.5	41.6	1.5
1969	120.7	37.8	35.5	103.3	51.2	1.9
1970	128.9	32.9	39.2	114.7	47.6	1.6
1971	210.1	25.0	51.4	104.7	67.9	1.5
1972	170.1	43.5	37.9	88.9	50.2	1.6

INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES OF VERRUCAE



AUDIOLOGY CLINIC

Mrs. J. Hughes, the Audiology Technician, reports as follows:—

“ It was again possible during 1972 to carry out sweep testing on new entrants to Infant Schools, first and last year at Primary School and the leavers from Secondary School. 3686 children were tested and 112 of these were considered to require treatment, after follow-up appointments, and were referred for Consultant opinion.”

HEARING CLINIC

Mr. J. Potter, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant, has contributed the following report:—

“ During 1972, the number of children seen at the Clinic was as given below:—

Total number of school children	....	....	....	....	110
Total number of pre-school children	....	....	....	....	2
Total number of new cases (school children)	....	....	....	....	70
Total number of new cases (pre-school children)	....	....	....	....	1
Total number of old cases (school children)	....	....	....	....	40
Total number of old cases (pre-school children)	....	....	....	....	1
Children referred for operative treatment for the purpose of improving their hearing	....	....	....	....	31
Children referred to the hospital for further investigation	....	....	....	....	13

The diagnosis and further arrangements for those amenable to treatment, of patients found to have a hearing loss during routine audiometry, remains the main purpose of this Clinic.”

MISCELLANEOUS

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following commentary.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It is the role of physical education to offer children varied movement experiences in a stimulating way so as to allow each child freedom to strive for, and achieve, control and skill in differing situations according to his own unique endowment.

Within the County Borough's schools, the aims of physical education are being achieved in a variety of ways, as follows:—

- (i) in a gymnastic idiom ;
- (ii) in water play leading to swimming ;
- (iii) in the expressive and rhythmical movement of modern educational dance ;
- (iv) in the enjoyment of games ; and
- (v) in the challenge of adventurous outdoor activities.

- (i) **THE GYMNASTIC IDIOM.** Running, jumping, climbing and rolling, provide movement experiences and challenges for all children. The indoor physical education lesson serves as a source from which a repertoire of body skills is built up. Apparatus is supplied to provide opportunities for the development of self-confidence, imagination and versatility.
- (ii) **WATER PLAY LEADING TO SWIMMING.** The Abbey Road Swimming Baths are used extensively for the provision of instructional lessons involving the encouragement of water-confidence and proficiency in swimming. Both pools are used daily between 9.0 a.m. and 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. during term time throughout the year. Something in excess of 90% of all children leaving junior schools are able to swim.
- (iii) **EXPRESSIVE AND RHYTHMICAL MOVEMENT OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL DANCE** Modern Educational Dance is the name given to the different forms of expressive movement, often associated with some emotional or imaginative experience. Stimuli of sound, music or art are provided by the teachers, especially in secondary schools for girls and in some junior schools, to enlarge children's movement vocabularies and to develop sensitivity and spontaneity of movement.
- (iv) **THE ENJOYMENT OF GAMES.** The body skills of throwing and catching, of hitting and kicking, are included in lessons leading to both the recognised major and minor games as well as the invented children's games which allow the development, and the practice, of hand and foot and eye co-ordination which eventually leads to skill, competence and enjoyment at games.

Competitive forms of games are played at many levels in most of the schools and in most of the accepted major games. Team co-operation and social attitudes are developed in addition to the provision of opportunities for subsequent participation in leisure activities which may be pursued in adult life.

- (v) **THE CHALLENGE OF ADVENTUROUS OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES.** Fell-walking, rock-climbing, orienteering, canoeing, sailing, mobile camping and even ski-ing feature either curricularly or extra-curricularly within all the secondary schools of the town. Certain junior schools too, have introduced children to the outdoors through walking and Youth Hostelling trips.

Regular use of equipment provided by the Authority for children participating in some of these activities is made throughout the summer months.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme still attracts young people in increasing numbers and all but two of the secondary schools enter candidates.

Successful entrants during 1972 were as follows :—

		Bronze	Silver	Gold
Girls	....	64	17	4
Boys	....	35	13	1

The Authority is constantly seeking to improve the facilities which will allow an increasing interest and an improved standard in a wider variety of activities. The building programme reflects this attitude and during 1972 work continued on a new Sports Hall attached to the new Victoria County Secondary (Mixed) School. A second Sports Hall, initially to replace the somewhat outdated gymnasium at the County Grammar School for Girls, but eventually to serve the Parkview Comprehensive School, was included in the Minor Works programme. Both these Sports Halls will have ancillary changing and showering facilities.

One new school, Yarlside County Primary School, was opened during 1972, providing a hall, equipped with both fixed and portable physical education apparatus and a new playing field of some 1.5 acres. The building of two other schools was started, the Holy Family R.C. Primary School and Saint Pius X R.C. Primary School which will provide similar facilities.

Additional climbing and agility apparatus has also been provided at several schools and improvements have been carried out at a few sites. Additional playing fields have been acquired in the Thorncliffe Road area, providing further games facilities for both schools and the Youth Service.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

(a) Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	2796
(b) Average number of children receiving meals on each school day....	4603
(c) Number of centres supplying meals	37



